# GORDON'S EQUATORIAL EMPIRE.

Rise and Fall of the Khedive's Power in Africa.

AMERICANS IN THE SOUDAN.

Suppression of Slavery in the Upper Nile a Modern Myth.

Becent advices and cable despatches from Cairo to the HeralD have notified the world that the newly blished and much vaunted equatorial empire lished under the joint patronage of England the Khedive five years ago, with Gordon Pacha is its absolute ruler, is in terrible straits and tle light on the subject to persons unacquainted with the secret history of the origin, growth and of this English protectorate, a brief ent of the facts may prove instructive as well interesting to the public at large, which has tral Africa and their beneficent results.

pire, but a "geographical expression!" With far greater truth may this appellation be given to that almost imaginary kingdom, composed of dissevered, discordant and belligerent African tribes, eternally ionally eating each other, into territory no stranger of any race could safely renture, annexed by proclamation to Egypt, and placed under the governorship of an English soldier of fortune, with the sanction of his government, se authority has nover been acknowledged youd sound of his drum best or range of his re

The boundaries of Egypt proper are the Mediter mnean on the north, and the Cataract of Assonan on the south; but Mehemet Ali, half a century ago, annexed several provinces in Central Africa and bordering the Nile, with indefinite boundunder the general name of The Sou-Pursuing his defeated foes, the Mame into Dongola, and driving the Arab and the countries extending from the White and Bine Miles far down into Contral Africa. Thither he sent slaves and reduced the inhabitants nominally to Egyptian sway. In 1819 Mehemet All visited his new sacquisitions in person, going as far as Fanougii, now and ever since converted into an African Cayenne, from whence State prisoners never return, so deadly it its climate. At the same time he established Mithaten and the Cayenge of the Navigation of the White Mile free, established military posts on the White Mile free, established military posts on the White and Bine Miles and encouraged men of science and of adventure to explore the country. He also did his best to introduce commercial ideas into the minds of the swages of Central Africa, and sought to turn the current of trade in ivory, dates, grains, spiese, guns, satrich feathers and cattle toward Egypt the nature alouted. But this great man worked with inferior tools, and his plans and purposes were frustrated by the greed and peridy of his agents, who speaks to explore the country. He also did his best to introduce commercial ideas into the minds of the swages of Central Africa, and sought to turn the current of trade in ivory, dates, grains, spiese, guns, satrich feathers and cattle toward Egypt in the foot and peridy of his agents, who seeks to the satural outlet. But this great man worked with inferior tools, and his plans and purposes were frustrated by the greed and peridy of his agents, who seeks to mapping of a tract of country larger than the could be applied to the country. The satural outlet, But this great man worked with inferior tools, and his plans and purposes were frustrated by the greed and peridy of his agents, who seeks to mapping of a tract of country larger than the cost of suppressing insurrection made the province as a post of the Scattler and the trade in any part of the Soudan, while the cost of suppressing his substance and the trade in vivory and the country large the proper data the reade of the province as a substant of the s pushed his explorations into Kordofan and Sennsat d the countries extending from the White and Blue Niles far down into Central Africa. Thither be sent

posed that he meditated turther annexations, but with the caprice which was natural to his character he suddenly altered his intentions and his plan, left his army, with its warlike equipments and long train of baggage wagons behind, when not half the journey was accomplished, and with a small retinue pushed on fearlessly without them and left his army to return to Egypt. Arriving at Berber he ordered their chief men to meet him at Khartoum sud announced the abolition of slavery, withdraw his garrison from the town and left he province under control of the flovernor. He then proceeded over the desert by Koresko te Khartoum, summoned all the notables of the neighborhood, named new governors over the flovernor. He then proceeded over the desert by Koresko te Khartoum, summoned all the notables of the neighborhood, named new governors over the five provinces and in their instructions laid down a charter of rights and explanation of their duties toward the Egyptian government by which, to use his own language, he sought "to insure the prosperity of the people, improve their condition, release them from unjust burdens and abuses of those in authority and point out their duties to them." He also commanded the establishment of modes of speedy and regular communication between the Soudan and his capital through a postal service of fleet dromedaries through the desert, and sternly announced his intention to punish any governor or agent of his who should abuse his authority. Dr. Abbate's instructive account of this expedition, published by Plon, of Paris, in 1858, is full of information as to the resources of the Soudan and the character of the country. Said Pacha sloc conceived the idea of connecting the Soudan with Egypt by railway or cannal and sent the famous French engineer, Hougei Bey, to examine the possibility of doing so, but was deterred by the expense of these undertakings. The late Khedive for the same reasons had to abandon a similar project after building about two hundred and fitty miles of railway above C

desert and the terrible white anis, which destroy all wooden work, the sleepers of railways lasting but a few weeks under their attacks—all these present immense difficulties to railway construction there. The good intentions of Said Pacha were but partially carried out, owing to the character of his subordinates. Slavery and the slave trade continued to ficurish, but confidence being partially restored, trade in ivory and other products increased with Cairo and taxes were paid, rendering the Sondan a regular source of income to Egypt, credited in her budgets under Ismail at about half a million annually for taxes, while the proceeds of the trade must have been very considerable. When Ismail succeeded to the throne the idea of annexing more of Equatorial African territory and absorbing more of its trade inspired him with the idea of enlisting foreign add and energy therein. He secured Sir Samuel Baker for this task, engaging his services for four years at an annual salary of \$50,000; supplied him with a magnificent outfit, including small steamers, built expressly for the navigation of the Upper Nile tributaries, arms, ammunition, tents, supplies—all on the most liberal scale. He gave him power to raise as large an army as he needed, supplying him with a force of disciplined Egyptian troops as a nucleus, and assigned him the absolute Governorship of all Equatorial Africa outside of the Boudan which he might annet. How Sir Samuel Baker employed all those resources for that term; how he explored, colonizoi (by encampments), hunted and slew the larger and smaller game, including the natives, of whom he occasionally made battues, his own bulky volumes of personal narrative details most circumstantially. To his credit it must be said, there is no cant or humbug about Bir Samuel; but he made the country too hot to hold him, by provoking the hostility of the native tribes, and, as he alleged, because of the hostility of the slave traders, who are made the beit neare of all the English adventurers who have failed to co

eorded to Baker, with the exception of acting as the Khedive's representative at Khartoum and over the Nile posts, established by Baker. The latter Gordon promptly transferred to other points on those rivers, the policy of each successive Governor of the Soudam apparently having been modelled on that of Panelope, with reference to her web, each undoing the work of his predecessor.

CORDON SERS TO WORK.

Chiefly through the zeal, energy and courage of the American officers in the Khedive's service, who were assigned to this duty in conjunction with or under the orders of tiordon, a wide field of exploration and survey was opened during the first two or three years after Gordon's accepting this duty. Colonel Charlac Chaille Long, in his vivid recital of his explorations, discoveries and sufferings, has told what he accomplished, for which the geographical societies of London, Paris and New York have done him merited honor. Colonel Colston, Colonel Purdy, Major Prout and Colonel Mason explored different tracts of this terra incompita and mapped them out for future explorers. Colonel Ward's expedition to Jubs and Colonel Graves' expedition down the Red Sea, which resulted in the establishment of the lighthouse at Gardofon, were equally honorable to American skill and enterprise, which really effected most if not all of the valuable recomnoissances on land and water. Colonel Gordon simply approved or sant these American officers into the field, after which their own discretion and intelligence had to be their guides, since no orders or advice could reach them from headquarters. The results of their explorations have been carefully collated and in part published under supprysion of General Stone, chief of staff, at Cairo, also an American. But in 1876 a new departure was made. Colonel Gordon, created Gordon Pacha, went to England, and on his return demanded much higher powers and a different position as the price of his retention of his post. Supported in his claims as has been understood and proclaimed by the Englis

from extermination; but he tried his hand at negotiation with the Abyasinian King, and Tried it fruit-lessly. Leaving the belligerents to fight out that quarrel, Gordon passed on to Khartoum, the capital of his kingdom, and for the last three years we have had reports from time to time of his proceedings and supposed progress in extirpating or partially suppressing the slave trade and improving the condition of the country and people confided to his charge by his own and the Evention general

civilization" in Central Africa, and a very ghastly and grinning skeleton, too. The statements of Gordon himself as to the situation are plain and specific. He declared his intention of giving up his position and his work, assigning as his chief reason the want of money to carry on his government. He admitted that he had run the Soudan in debt about £300,000, or \$1,500,000, although that province, when he took charge of it, was not only self-supporting but contributed half a million of dollars per annum to the Egyptian exchequer directly, besides soveral millions more indirectly in trade and bartor with Cairo. The deficit for the present year he estimates at £170,000, and he plaintively asks, "Where is the money to come from ?" since he has effectually broken up the ivory trade and other trade which formerly provided the money, by such "victorios" as those of Gessi. Even Darfour and the provinces of the Bahr el Gazal -old Egyptian possessions—are to be abandoned, it seems, instead of new provinces annexed, and the Abyssinian King is thundering at Egypt's own portals on the Red Sea, and threatening to deprive her of her best scaport by force of arms. Renouncing the independent programme with which he set out three years since, Gordon Pacha now saddles Egypt with the responsibility of renouncing these acquisitions and surrendering them back to barbarism and slave hunters, coolly saying, "Egypt is not in a position now to maintain those countries and all her ambition and splendid projects in Central Africa are to be abandoned."

Aprican Joint stock Enterprise.

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APRICAN JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISS.

Gordon Pacha further admits the utter collapse of his own grand projects by saying inviner, "I now believe that Central Africk will never be opened by any other way than by private enterprise," and proposes a kind of joint stock trading company, or two of them—English and American—to utilize Central Africa. He says:—"An English company should establish their trading posts from Zanzibar, and an American company should do the same, proceeding up the Congo. An outlay of £10,000 would lead to the most surprising results and more could be most advantsgeously piaced afterward. In England they have already begun this work on the Zanzibar coast and I have taken one of their shares." This purely commercial view of the country and its advantages and future destiny is a sad abatement of the swelling note with which the representative of British philanthropy and evangelize Central Africa, or suppress its siave trade and hand it over to civilization and Christianity. It reminds us of those roads in our Western country, commencing with a broad carriage path, which end in a squirred track running up a tree. These commercial considerations underlying the humanitarian ones are by no means new to British policy in Africa. The ivory and gum trade of Central Africa has had fully as much to do with that policy as the extirpation of the siave trace—the avowed object of British interference there.

For this object, and to direct that great and growing trade through Zanzibar to Great Britain, was that shadowy potentate Seyd Bin Burgasch, the so-called Buitan of Zanzibar, supported against his own rebellious subjects and the hostile manifestations of Khedive Ismail, who wished to divert that trade to Egypt. Seyd Bin Burgasch was brought to London, filted and made much of, and his protection against lagipt assured, and his gra

performances.

AN ABORTIVE EMPIRE.

A rapid summary of the extent and resources of the immense provinces which went to constitute this abortive empire will show on how grand a scale this scheme was projected. But before giving this a survey of the actual condition to which his five years' rule has reduced one of the bost and richest of these outlying provinces will give an idea of the situation of them all. I will take Darfour as an illustration, a province whose chief has been

nost treacherously dealt with by the Egyptians. The condition of Darfour, five years since one of the The condition of Darfour, five years since one of the richest and most fertile provinces of Central Africa, is but a type of the general ruin produced by these projects of ameration. Owing to the reveit of Zobir Pacha, a native chief who first conquered his sovereign and then handed over the province to the Khedive in 1874. Darfour then passed under Egyptian rule, making Zobir a State prisoner at Cairo as a recompense, where les still is detained. The Khedive handed over this province to Gordon Pacha among others, and he now is about to render it back, in the state an oye-witness describes it, as follows:—"Large districts, formerly cultivated and productive, are now reduced to wastly, villages have been razed to the ground, and the greater part of the inhabitants killed or driven away, and the rest in a state of armed robellion." The same authority states the financial condition of the Soudan, under Gordon's five years' management, to be almost as had as that of Egypt, with no public works or public improvements to show for the prodigious outlay. Last year's deficit was about a million and a quarter of dollars. The present year's deficit, estimated at one and a half millione, or a sum equal to one year's entire receipts from the Soudan under the most favorable circumstances. How this deficit is to be met or the current expenses to be provided for, constitutes the problem which Gordon Pucha has avoided solving by his resignation and proposed retirement.

THE KHENDIVE'S POSITION.

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How much of the Soudan the new Khedive will retain, or attempt to hold seems as yet uncertain. It is more than probable that in consequence of the abandonment by Gordon of this enterprise and the consequence cossation of English interest in it, and the support they would have been bound to give had be remained, that the new Khedive will feel himself powerless to continue a structe with the

consequent cessation of English interest in it, and the support they would have been bound to give had he remained, that the new Khedive will feel himself powerless to continue a struggle with the native possessors of the soil which has already cost so much blood and treasure and led to such eminently unsatisfactory results. Hence he will probably contract instead of extending the limits of Egyptian territory and give up all the portions of the acquired territory difficult or expensive to hold, limiting himself to the seaboard and river territories from Khartoum north. Yet even some of these, such as the Province embracing Massowah, on the Red Sea, and Darfour, are now seriously menaced by the Abyssimians and native residents.

The colder and semi-civilized portion of the Soudan comprises Berbec, Dongola, Khartoum, Fochada, Kurdofan, Takkah, Semnarr, Bogos, Suakim Massowah. Its area covers about 60,000,000 acres, most of which is susceptible of cultivation in cotton, sugar and cereals. Much of this land is very fertile, but yet uncultivated, owing to the sparsity and habits of the papulation. Its population—coughly conjectured at 4,000,000—was under Egyptian rule before Gordon assumed the Governorship; at least the settled portion of the inhabitants paid taxes. The wandering tribes of Arabs, which were numerous, submitted cheerfully to their Mussulman master at Cairo. Six Samuel Baker first disturbed these relations, and of late Gordon has imitated his little wars, which have irritated and alienated these barbarians and made the Soudan a hotbed of revolt and disaffection. Baker's conflicts, however, were farther south toward the Equator. Darfour has been Gordon's latest tneatre of war. The climate is good most of the year, except in the summer, though in many portions it is deadly to the white man, though in the heating and the communication which together are four times as large as Egypt, are very fortile—fitted for cotton and sugar. On the right bank of the Bue Nile to Attara immense bodies of fertile lands l in the world. The communication would be closer than ours with California. Mineral wealth is not wanting there. Copper and iron are found in abund-ance in this region, and on the Allua River and its branches gold also. But its mineral resources are entirely undeveloped.

orances with a control of the country which has been made the theatre of Khedivial and English experiment, thus far so unsuccessfully. Whether it over will cease to be, what Horace in his day declared it, "arida mulris comus"—the sterile nurse of lions—and of meu as fell and untamable as they, remains still an unsolved problem.

The equatorial empire of Gordon has ceased to be even "a geographical expression."

EDWIN DE LEON.

# "NEW AUSTRIA."

The News Preis Presse of Vienna publishes some population, areas under cultivation, &c., of the late Turkish provinces now occupied by Austria. Reobserving that when we speak of "miles" we mean square miles, we learn that there are in Bosnia, inluding the district known as Turkish Croatis, 4,499 square miles under agricultural cultivation, 8,659 miles of forest and woodland, 2,750 of meedow and pasturage and 530 miles of sterile soil; altogether, 16,447 square miles. The population includes 325,020 Mussulmans, 390,480 Orthodox Greek Christians, 136,237 Roman Catholics, 2,145 Jows and 8,290 gypsies; making a total of 862,292 souls. The occupied portion of the sandjak of Novi-Bazar has 700 squaro miles under cultivation, 1,592 miles of forest and woodland, 509 miles of pasture land and 721 miles of mere sterile descrt; altogether an extent of 3,522 square miles. The population is set down at 61,150 Mussulmans, 79,948 Oriental Greek Christians, 95 Jows and 807 gypsies; making a total of 142,000 souls. The Herzegovina has 806 square miles under cultivation, 849 miles of forest, 573 miles of pasturage and meadow and 2,080 miles of sterile soil; altogether 4,308 square miles. The population is composed of 56,000 Mussulmans, 101,348 Orthodox Greeks, 49,217 Roman Catholics, 65 Jows and 1,340 gypsies; making a total of 207,797 souls. The entire area of the occupied provinces therefore amounts to 24,277 square-miles, and includes a total of 6,005 sourse miles under cultivaof mesdow and pasturage and 530 miles of inces therefore amounts to 24,277 square-miles, an includes a total of 6,005 square miles under cultivition, 11,700 square miles of forest and wood land, 3,811 square miles of mesdow and pasture land an 3,331 square miles of sterile soil, most of which probably irreclaimable, with a total population of 1,212,172. This population is distributed as follows: -442,170 Mussulmans, or 36,48 of the whole 51,756 Orthodox Greeks, or 47,17 of the whole 51,756 Orthodox Greeks, or 47,17 of the whole; 2,30 Jews, or 0,18, and 10,437 gypsies, being 0,85 of the whole population of the provinces.

# FORESTS AND METEOROLOGY.

(From the Loudon Times.) An important paper in Polybiblion on this subject gives the results of observations made during the last six years under trees and not far from the edge trees. 1. Forests increase the quantity of meteoric waters which fall on the ground, and thus favor the In a forest region the ground receives as much and more water under cover of the trees than the uncovered ground of regions with little or no wood. 3. The cover of the trees of a forest diminishes to a large degree the evaporation of the water received by the ground, and thus contributes to the maintenance of the moisture of the latter and to the regularity of the flow of water sources. 4. The temperature in a forest is much less unequal than in the open, although, on the whole, it may be a little lower; but the minima are there constantly higher, and the maxima lower than in regions not covered with wood. These observations have been made in the neighborhood of Nancy, and by the pupils of the School of Forestry of that city, under the direction of M. Mathieu, sub-director of the school. On the other hand, M. Fautrat, when sub-inspector of forests at Senlis, made during four years, but on a different method, observations on forestial meteorology which fully and completely corroborate in certain respects those of M. Mathieu. The laws which seem to follow from the figures given by M. Fautral, as well as an inspection of the curves which graphically represent them, are as follow:—1. It rains more abundantly over forests with trees in agreen condition. 2. The degree of saturation of the air by moisture is greater above forests than over non-wooded ground, and most abundantly over forests with trees in a green condition. 2. The degree of saturation of the air by moisture is greater above forests than over non-wooded ground, and much greater over masses of Panus spicestric than over masses of leaved species. 3. The leafage and branches of leafed trees intercept one-third, and those of resinous trees the haif of the rain water, which afterward returns to the atmosphere by evaporation. On the other hand, those same leaves and branches restrain the evaporation of the water which reaches the ground, and that evaporation is nearly four times less under a mass of leafed forest than in the open, and two and one-third times only under a mass of pines. 4. The laws of the change of temperature out of and under wood are similar to those which result from the observations of M. Mathieu. The general conclusions seem to be tha s large degree the evaporation of the water received by the ground, and thus contributes to the

# RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA. The London Ecaminer, which is well informed on

Russian matters, has received advices from Orenburg stating that General Abramoff, at the head of an expedition, has quitted Ferghaush and is moving toward the Pamir. It is spoken of with pride by Turkestan officers that his mountain artillery has accomplished the difficult task of crossing the Kara Kazik Pass at a height of 14,400 feet. Until Abramoff crossed it the pass was considered impracti-cable, and he has obtained immense prescable, and he has obtained immense pres-tige among the Kirghiz of the Pamir by his successful feat. Abramoff's object is twofold— he intends to sanex the mountainous region abut-ting upon the Pamir, and to take up an attitude of observation in regard to Afghanistan. In the latter respect he has decided to abide by a plan ar-ranged between himself and General Kauf-manu in 1878 for the invasion of India. On that occasion it was resolved that the column of the Pamir, of which Gen-eral Abramoff was commander, should raise the

Badakshanis and the hill tribes of the Hindoo Koosh, and carry them along with it to Cabol, meeting on the road the column from Tashkend. Russian strategists make light of the stupendous obstacles which certain English writers assert impede the advance across the mountains from Ferghanah, and their views have been upheld by Skassi, Severtsoff, Schwartz and others who explored the region hast year. We may also remark that telegraphic communication exists between St. Petersburg and Marghelan, in Ferghanah, whence a Cossack courier can earry intelligence in from two or three days to General Abramoff's forces. The communder of the Pamir expedition is thus in receipt of Afghan news within four days after it has been flashed to England.

FRENCH SOCIETY AS IT IS.

CLEARING AWAY THE BARRIERS OF ABISTO BACY-LAST DAYS OF THE PAUBOURG ST. GEB-MAIN-GROWING CONTEMPT FOR TITLES.

In other days the Court of Franco was the most punctilious in Europe, and nowhere could the minuter differences of social rank be more distinctly marked. It was Louis Philippe and M. Thiers who helped to give the death blow to this sort of exclusiveness, though they were both at heart great dent to the very close of his life kept a domure sort of kingly state at his palace in the Place St. Georges. But Louis Philippe could no more forgive the noble faubourg for persistently considering him a usurper. says the author of "Round About France" in the Deily News, than the noble faubourg could forgive him for persisting in wearing a crown which did not by divine right belong to him. The keen tongued dowagers of the Rue de l'Univerand the Rue St. Dominique, the proud old ladies and gentlemen who dwelt amid the pleas ant gardens of the Rue de Varennes, or looked down upon the Tuileries from the opposite side of the Seine, were forever turning the citizen king and his surroundings into ridicule. M. Thiers, however, would avenge his royal master in a manner more witty and more dangerous, for it was said with some truth that he never forgave the "noblesse" for having been born a "roturier." Accordingly when Marshal Soult, who was himself Duke of Dalmatia,

witty and more dangerous, for it was said with some truth that he never forgave the "noblesse" for having been born a "roturier." Accordingly when Marshal Soult, who was himself Duke of Dalmatia, and a devout worshipper of rauk, condescendingly addressed him as "Monsieur le Baron" on some public occasion. Thiers mockingly whispered, "Ah, ça Maréchal, supposing I wanted a title, don't you think I should have given myself a better one? I should have made myself at least a duke."

Under these and other circumstances the frontiers of good society have been so constantly extending that its boundaries have now been lost sight of altogether. The noble faubourg itself has been swept away, with its picturesque hotels, tall trees and trim old terraces. The new Boulevard de St. Germain seems to have absorbed all the traditions which could be connected with bricks and mortar; and the contractors for the improvements of Paris have carted them sway with the rest of the rubbish which has given place to hundreds of brand new shops and counting houses. All the world is now being invited to grand entertainments. The chief of the State and several of his Ministers have ceased even to issue special invitations, as an unnecessary formality, and content themselves with announcing in a nowspaper that on such a day their drawing rooms are open to all comers. Nobody seriously considers himself the inferior of any one else, and, except that a full purse has always sundry advantages over an empty one, any sort of personal arrogance would be put down as a joke. Many people indeed still retain their titles, and are presumbly proud of them; but quite as many who have an undoubted right to these distinctions take no account of them whatever. Victor Hugo is a Count, and his family have been noble since 1531, nobility older than that of the Earls of Devon. Alexandre Dumas was, and his son is by the ordinary French law of succession, Marquis de la Pailleterie, yet perhaps not one in ten even of their educated countrymen is aware of the fact, or

# FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The chestaut trees on the boulevard Poissonnière have already lost all their leaves; the swallows are leaving, and the ladies are ordering their winter tellets. Here is a dress ordered by a Parisionne:—Ashen gray faye, striped lougways with broad bands of pale bine velvet. Corsage, 1791, in pale blue velvet, trimmed with silver niello buttons and opening in a point in front on ruches of white lace.

Postage stamps bearing the offigy of the Comte de Chambord have been seen in France. The stamps are blue, and are made on the Belgian model, having the sum, "Ten Centimes," printed to the right and left of the royal head, instead of at the bottom of the stamp, secording to the French style. Henry V. is represented in three-quarter length, the Bourbor fleurs-de-lis ornament each corner, while "Postes" is engraved at the top, and "France" at the bottom is engraved at the top, and "France" at the bottom.
Russian translators are busy at work upon the
Duke of Argyil's "Eastern Question," which will
appear at St. Petersburg in December. Count Toistoi is at Kieff writing his novel on the Russian conspirators of the time of the Emperors Alexander I.
and Nicholas. Frederic Helwaid's "Region of
Eternal Ice" will appear shortly at Moscow. A
biography of the Earl of Beaconsfield has been commenced in the Veznik Erropi. The same review contains a letter by M. Zola on "Experimental Novels."

tains a letter by M. Zoia on "Experimental Novels."
Another of the most characteristic features of Rome is to disappear—the Jews quarter, the his teric but filthy Ghetto—to make piace for the new Palace of Justice. The Jews who continued to live there since the olden time when they were locked up at night and subjected to all kinds of insults, in quisitions and extortions will have to find other and cleaner quarters. The artist will miss some "bits" of a peculiar picturesqueness, but the antiquariar will lose little, if anything, of importance and interest.

A learned German doctor has discovered a means of dyeing the eyes of animals in general and of men in particular any color that he pleases. He is accompanied on his travels of propagation by a dog with a rose-colored eye, a cat with an orange-red eye, and a monkey with a chrome-yellow eye. But the most curious specimens of his art are a negro with one eye black and the other blue, and a negross with one eye gold-colored and the other sliver-white. The doctor says the process of coular transformation, far from injuring the sight, strongthens and improves it.

Mrs. Booth, wife of "General" Booth, the leading

with one eye gold-colored and the other silver-white. The dector says the process of ocular transformation, far from injuring the sight, strengthens and improves it.

Mrs. Booth, wife of "General" Booth, the leading chieftain of the "Salvation Army" in England, says that people who attend the meetings of the "Hallelijah Lasses" from motives of curiosity are ultimately compelled to attend regularly, as God gets "this book into their jaws." If appears, according to the General's wife, that there are 120 corps and 180 officers in the army. Of speakers there are 3,154, and the sinews of war, by means of which an eternal struggle is carried on against the world, the flesh and the devil, are supplied at the rate of \$100,000 per annum.

The Bureau Veritas gives the number of merchant vessels of all countries as \$4,921, of which \$5,807 are steamers. The gross teamage is 20 283,540, of which steamers have \$1,173,055. England has 18,267 salling ships, heading the list, and is followed by America, Norway, Germany, Italy, France, Greece, Sweden, Russia, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and other countries having less than 1,000 each. As to steamers, England has 3,542; America, \$19; France, 292; Germany, 24; Spain, 214; Sweden, 194; Russia, 156; Norway, 135; Holland, 113; Denmark, 101; Italy, 101, and other States less than 160 each.

A terrible accident has closed the bathing season at Boulogne. Five persons, two young men and three young ladies, belonging to the best London families, desired to bathe toward noon on the east beach, notwithstanding a high see. One of the young ladies was awed by Colonel Fry, an Englishman, who courageously rushed to their help. The names of the victures are:—Miss Gertrude Wiseman, fiteen; Miss Rose Blinksop, eighteen; Charles Sacobson, twenty-two. Despite the most active search only one body has yet been recovered.

Women's rights are well established in the Candahar district, judging from the customs of the Waziris, a tribe in the neighborhood of the Pishin Valley, and against whom the British wil Unless they were eye witnesses of what is now for ale in London in the way of horsefiesh (says the

as that the belief in which their proposed recovery is to support.

The sacred hair of the prophet Mahomet's beard, which has for some months been the subject of an exciting lawauit at Madras, has at last found a legal cowner. The hair, which is enclosed in a case, and called the "Aussaree Shareef," or sacred relic, and which carries with it much honor and a small pension, was claimed by six people, twe claiming the treasure by right of a will, and the others by right of succession. Finally three withdrew from the contest, and the judge has decided that the first claimant, being a woman, could not fulfil the necessary ceremonies connected with the heiricom, and that as the third claimant is the cleder brother of number four, he shall guard the relic, perform the necessary ceremonies, and divide the surplus of the money with his two relatives.

Victor Hugo continues to be idolized by the Communists whom he has taken under his wing. The papers are full of letters addressed by the "firing Brethren" of 1871 to the poet. One of these effusions proceeds from a group of amnostied Communists, and was written on the Redes Pins, in New Caledonia, on the eve of parting. It runs thus:—"Illustrious Citizen—On leaving the land of exile the disportes commissioned to erect a monument to the memory of their deceased comrades come to offer you, with the homage of their gratitude for all that you have done for them, the exact reproduction of the funeral memorial crected on the Redes Pins, In his farewell speech to the deceased, the treasurer of the committee said as the sun rises in the east to light the world so may this pyramid rising in the east of the globe be one day the beacon which will enlighten future generations as to the relic of the men of 1871, and prepare their rehabilitation."

men of 1871, and prepare their rehabilitation."

A romarkable article, entitled "Before the Struggle," appears in the Paris Globe. This journal is of opinion that a Russian attack upon India is not far distant, whatever those optimists may say who study large maps. England, however, can bring into the field a far larger force than Russia could march through Central Asia, and reinforcements may be despatched with greater rapidity from Portsmouth to Bombay than from the Caspian to the Himsiayas. It would need fully a year to exhaust the regular forces of Great Britain and to permit Russia to profit by the immensely numerical superiority of the armies which she can set on foot. The issue of a contest waged under almost equal conditions would contest waged under almost equal conditions would depend upon the rising of some vassal rajab, or upon one of those fortuitous eventualities which defy all strategical precautions, and are particularly to be dreaded for modern armies macching without fixed supplies, in a climate which frequently changes and in regions almost unknown.

A sanguinary scene occurred recently between a bandit and some gendarmes at the hamlet of Mezza Via, a few miles from Ajaccio. Four gendarme from Ajaccio had gone to Mezza Via in quest of a from Ajaccio had gone to Mezza Via in quest of a malefactor, and on arriving there two of them entered the house of a man named Maneini and sought information about the object of their search. While thus engaged in a room, where three men were seated, one of the latter suddenly sprang up and tried to leave. A gendarme thereupon put his hand on his revolver, and was at once attacked by a man who had been sitting in a corner, and received a fearful gash in the stomach. His assailant next turned on the other gendarms and dealt him two or three blows with fatal effect. Believing that he had been betrayed, the assassin plunged his knife in the back of the peasant, who had tried to leave the room, and dashed out by one of the windows, leaving his victims stretched on the floor. Their savage assailant proved to be the bandit Paoletti, condemned by default so long back as 1868.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CHINESE MISSION IN BRAZIL-PRESIDEN-TIAL RIVALEIES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUB-LIC-PERSONS AND POLITICS. RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 13, 1879.

Since the departure of the City of Rio de Janeiro nothing of moment has occurred here, and the Gen-eral Assembly continues its work of wasting time on wornout discussion with the pertinacity which marks the official, well paid whether he labors or not. The Chinese mission is running the gantle of the opposition Deputies, who have not left the unfortunate heathen Chines a rag of character to eathen, without religion, without charity, without honesty, without a virtue, rotten in body and mind and capable of polluting even the Brazilian slaves Propagandas are just now in the order of the day besides the Canadian propaganda of direct trade, we have that of mate tea in the United States and Europe, for which the Chamber of Deputies has voted \$20,000, and is about to discuss a bill to exmpt mate from export duty when shipped thitter.
Another exodus of colonists has occurred, some four hundred fishians in State Catharina chartering a steamer and departing to the River Plate, as written to the Brazillian government, hamenting the fate of the Madeira Railway and enterprise, and saying that his government is deeply grieved therea and has instructed him to come here prise, and saying that his government is deeply grieved therea and has instructed him to come here brighted the contexprise. Dr. Joes A. Lavalle, the Peruvian Envoy, has had andience of the Emperor of formal character, but the objects of his misson are not yet exactly known, though rumors are adout the fast corvette Trajano, which can run fourteen knots an hour, or even fifteen, with the risk of shaking heresit to pieces, as she is wooden and almost all boilers and engines. It is not likely, however, that the Envey will induce the experienced old statement of the declared course of absolute neutrality.

The steamer just in from the River Plate brings news to the 5th. The Argantino Ministers of Justice and Powigm Affairs had resigned, and by leigrann of the Sti. Waters are getting daily more, trave in the Schouler decrease of the Schouler decrease of Benon Ayre. But before the city, and ordered the organization and drill of the whole country. Nature and staff for the military oversupt of the city, and ordered the organization and drill of the whole country. National Guard, comprising thirty-three regiments of cavalry and twenty battalions of interpretation of the country of the city, and ordered the organization and drill of the whole country. National Guard, comprising thirty-three regiments of cavalry and twenty battalians of interpretation of the city. The presidency of the city and ordered the organization and drill of the whole country. National Guard, comprising thirty-three regiments of cavalry and twenty battaling the ministence of the city and ordered the organization and drill of the whole country. National Guard, comprising th empt mate from export duty when shipped thither. four hundred Italians in Santa Catharina chartering a steamer and departing to the River Plate, alleging bad treatment by the director of the cotony in which they were settled. Dr. Quijarro, the Bolivian Envoy in the River Plate, has written to the Brazilian government, lamenting the fate of the Madeira Railway and enterprise, and saying that his government is deeply grieved thereat and has instructed him to come here as soon as he can to express these sentiments to the Brazilian government and ask its good services on behalf of the enterprise. Dr. José A. Lavalle, the Peruvian Envoy, has had audience of the Emperor of a formal character, but the objects of his mission are not yet exactly known, though rumors are affect that he is trying to persuade the government to sell the fast corvette Trajano, which can run fourteen knots an hour, or even fifteen, with the risk of shaking herself to pieces, as she is wooden and aimost all boilers and engines. It is not likely, however, that the Envoy will induce the experienced oid statesman at the head of the government to step an incheout of the declared course of absolute neutrality.

NEWS FROM THE ADDENTINE REPUBLIC.

The steamer just in from the River Plate brings news to the 5th. The Argentine Ministers of Justice and Foreign Affairs had resigned, and by telegram of the 8th we learn that their resignations had been accepted. Maiters are getting daily more grave in the Republic, owing to the rivalry of Roca, Minister of War, and Tejedor, the Governor of Buenes Ayres, as candidates for the Presidency. Roca had put the government forces into effectiveness and was daily drilling them in the streets of Buenes Ayres, as candidates for the Presidency. Roca had put the government forces into effectiveness and was daily drilling them in the streets of Buenes Ayres. But on the 4th Tejedor issued decrees calling out 600 men of the city National Guard, comprising therethire regiments of cavalry and twenty battalions of infantry.

OF PAPER MONEY-GENERAL NEWS. LIMA, Sept. 17, 1879.

Although no official news has been received here

we are informed that the Huascar left Arica about the 14th inst. on another of her adventurous journeys, but as the object of her mission is carefully concealed—as, indeed, it must he, for the organiza-tion of esptonage on the part of the contending parties is very complete—we have no fixed idea as to the field to be selected by the famous ram for her new exploits. From Chilean sources, extra official, the intelligence comes to hand that more damage was done to the enemy's forts and ships at Antofagasts on the 28th of August by the guns of the Hussear than we at first imagined. The threehundred-pound gun on shore was dismounted by a shell from the ram after the first discharge and been made, and a 150-pound Krupp was also placed hors de combat by a similar compliment. The men serving the 150-pounder were badly treated by the Peruvian missile—several killed and more wounded. The Abtao, a Chilean corvette (wooden), received three shells on board and had her machinery so damaged as to enforce her removal to Valparaise under tow for repairs. The other Chilean ship, the Magallanes, is reported untouched, thanks to her greater agility in finding shelter behind the rampart formed by the thirteen or fourteen mer-chant vessels then anchored in the harbor. A large force of troops has been conveyed from Antologasta to the neighboring fort of Tocopilla, a short dis-tance north, by the Chilean transperts, and it is rumored that a forward movement will be made toward Calama on the Bolivian and Peruvian frontier to prevent the further advance of General Campero, who, with his corps of three

London correspondent of the Liverpool Daily Post, the public south lardly realise the number of solider hunting and driving studs. It is no eraggeration to say that there are now some hundreds of huntreds of the hunting and driving studs. It is no eraggeration to say that there are now some hundreds of huntreds of hu

#### PERU'S FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.

The following extract from a Callao paper con tains the important utterances of the new Secretary of the Treasury, Señor Juan Francisco Pazos, with respect to the foreign debt of Peru. There is reason to believe that they are the echo of a strong determination on the part of Peru to deal fairly with all foreign bondholders at no distant date:-"On the occasion of the debate on the project presented by Deputy Carranza touching payment of the external debt by ceding to the bondholders the management of the guano and nitrate, the new Minister of Finance, Dr. Juan Francisco Pazos, stated the following, among other things, in last night's seasion (September 10):—We are defending the honor and the territory of the Republic in our seas and on our coasts, but the honor of the country also is unfortunately at a low ebb in the European market. There also, gentlomen, must our honor be defended, so that the matter in hand becomes a sacred duty which should have preferential attention from the Chamber. The government, on its part, is formally resolved to make the greatest sacrifices in conjunction with Congress in order that during this term the problem of the payment of the debt owing to our foreign creditors be resolved, and with respect to the Minister who has the honor of addressing you, he believes that if it should become necessary to hand over all the guano and all the nitrate, they should be handed over, in order to save the honor of the Enqubite abress! Such continues. occasion of the debate on the project presented by should be handed over, in order to save the honor of the Republic abroad. Such, gentlemen, is my personal opinion. Consequently, should the Minister unfortunately alone entertain this opinion, he will alone sustain it, and contest it inch by inch without once abandoning its discussion."

#### DENTAL DANGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The editorial article headed "Deadly Dentistry," in your issue of Tuesday, displays in its general and is so rank with injustice toward a highly educated class of professional men, and the influence of such an editorial in such a paper is unquestionably so potent, that I am constrained to submit a fee words of earnest protest for your consid You class by implication and the tone of your arti-cle all dentists as charlatens, because formany-which, however, we are striving might and main to weed out from our midst, and most pointedly do you aver this in say ing: -"They come at hazard across something that suits a certain purpose, and often use it w proper knowledge or proper precautions. Their education is too purely local to make them judges of the effect upon the entire system," &c., &c. I have simply to reply to this that a properly eduhaps not immodest to state for my profession that the necessary education of a first class dentist em-

the necessary education of a first class dentist em-braces a rather more extended range than does that of a physician. This may also answer your propo-sition, "Now this is too much latitude to allow the members of a profession so one-sided in their knowledge as our dentists usually are."

We are, as I have said, carnestly striving to elim-inate from our ranks incompetent and unworthy practitioners, and a late law gives us large power in this regard for the future; but I am entirely of opinion that, all told, the un-ducated, the moon-petent and the disreputable persons who disgrace my own profession are in scarcely, if any, greater proportion than are the protenders who equally dis-grace the medical, the legal, the elegical or the

# THE WOOLLEN INTEREST.

[From the Troy Times, Oct. 7.] The census of 1810 reported twenty-four woolles factories in this country that spun yarn and 9,528,260 yards of woollen cloth woven, in families, valued at \$4,413,000. In 1850 there were 1,820 woollen cetab lishments that employed 45,000 persons, and annually produced goods of various textures valued at \$43,000,000. In 1869 the woollen establishments had increased to 2,020, employing 46,000 males and fe and producing goods to the value of \$67,200,000 annually. Owing to the great demand of wool goods to supply the army with blankets, clothis annually. Owing to the great demand of woollen goods to supply the army with blankets, clothing, &c., in the receilion the woollen manufactories in the United States increased nearly one-half in tan years, and the census of 1870 counted 97,000 persons as employed in woollen factories, who annually produced goods to the value of \$177,000,000. With the increase of population the demand for woollen fabrics continues about the same, and there are at the present time about the same number of mills doing about the same amount of business as in 1872—just before the financial panic commenced, but with all the natural facilities for the raising of sheep and the manufacture of woollen goods the demand for wool and woollen goods in this country is far ahead of the supply. In the past forty-six years, or since 1883, the United States have imported wool, either manufactured or unmanufactured, to the value of \$1,210,000,000.
For the part four years this country has imported wool and woollen goods to the value (in the aggregate) of \$170,000,000, while the export is but a trifle. In 1875 the total duties paid on wool and woollen textures amounted to \$10,214 34, and, with the exception of four years prior to 1843, was a larger rowance than ever produced in any one year in this country, or within \$5,000,000 or what was a pended in the eight years of Weshington's administration.